

the ovipositor, and that the final act of copulation is effected by the sense of touch.

C. E. Webster.

Eristalis tenax Linn. in America.

Baron Osten Sacken, in his Catalogue of Syrphidae (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci.), records the capture of a specimen of this fine fly, so common in Europe, in his room at Cambridge, Nov. 1875. Dr. Hagen has lately called my attention to the species, having taken several specimens the present autumn in Cambridge. During the past few weeks I have taken many specimens of both sexes in Boston and Beverly, and Mr. S. Henshaw has done the same in this vicinity. I have also in my collection two females and a male from Beverly, taken in October 1875, and among the Diptera collected in Georgia by Mr. H. K. Morrison is a somewhat soiled female, which seems to belong to the same species. We must therefore regard *E. tenax* as fairly settled in America.

The species may be recognized from its large size, 15–16 mm. in length, wing 13 mm. long. Face grayish yellow, the cheeks and a broad median stripe black; forehead and occiput black with a grayish spot and hairs between. Antennæ dark brown. Eyes with two darker stripes, connected above and below. Thorax clothed with dull tawny hair, a faint trace of pattern showing through. Scutellum brownish yellow, transparent. Abdomen black, sparsely clothed with fine yellowish white hair. Second segment with two triangular, more or less distinct, ferruginous spots. Third segment in the male with a faint trace of similar marking. The segments are margined with a row of short yellow hairs. Wings clear, somewhat embrowned on the forward margin, and sometimes slightly clouded on the disk. Legs black, knees and anterior metatarsi yellow; hind tibiæ much curved and strongly ciliated.

Edward Burgess.

[It is remarkable how rapidly *E. tenax* has spread over this part of the country. The specimen taken by Baron Osten Sacken, mentioned above, is preserved in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and bears date of 5 Nov. 1875. There are also in the same collection two specimens of this species taken by Baron Osten Sacken, labelled Newport, R. I., 22 Oct., and 20 Nov. 1876. I have in my collection, besides many taken this season, a male taken 3 Nov. 1876, at Cambridge, Mass., and other collectors have also taken specimens.

G. D.]

PARASITE ON MAGDALIS. A new species of the Hymenopterous genus *Calyptus* (Braconidae) parasitic on *Magdalis olgra* belonging to the Coleopterous family Curculionidae:

CALYPTUS MAGDALIS Cresson.—♂ ♀. Shining black; base of antennæ, palpi, tegulæ, and legs, yellowish-testaceous; face and sides of thorax thinly pubescent; metathorax rugose; wings hyaline, faintly dusky at tips, stigma and nervures black, the latter yellowish at base; tips of tarsi and sometimes the posterior tibiæ behind, fuscous; abdomen polished, depressed, first segment longitudinally aciculated; ovipositor of the female as long as the abdomen. Length 3.5–5 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts. (Mr. Samuel Henshaw.)

E. T. Cresson.

HYMENOPTEROUS INSECT FROM STEMS OF THE BLACK RASPBERRY. A new species of the Hymenopterous genus *Diomorus* (Chalcididae), hatched from the nest of *Crabro stirpicola* Pack., in the stems of the black raspberry:

DIOMORUS ZABRISKII Cresson.—♀. Bright metallic green, varied with shades of blue; antennæ black, base of scape testaceous; thorax confluent punctured; wings hyaline, faintly dusky at tips; legs green or blue, tibiæ fuscous or black, base whitish, as is also base of tarsi, posterior femora with a short tooth beneath near tip; abdomen smooth, polished, green changing to brilliant blue or purple in certain lights; ovipositor rather longer than abdomen. Length 5 mm.

Hab.—New Baltimore, Greene Co., New York. (Rev. J. L. Zabriskie.).

E. T. Cresson.

A CARDINAL GRASSHOPPER. Last autumn Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, sent me a specimen of *Phylloptera rotundifolia* Scudd., taken 29 Aug., on Sharp Mt., Schuylkill Co., Penn., which was of a vermillion hue. At first I supposed the color was due to the use of the cyanide bottle in killing the insect, but it seems that Dr. Leidy was attracted by the color and kept the *Phylloptera* alive in a jar for nineteen days, during which it ate morning glory (*Convolvulus*) leaves, drank drops of water and laid eggs loosely in the jar. The insect differs in no respect from ordinary specimens of this species excepting in color, the entire body even to the ovipositor (which is usually brown in the normally green specimens) being of a uniform hue, which after drying has become somewhat embrowned.

Samuel H. Scudder.

PRIONUS PROLIFIC. In July 1877, I examined the abdomen of a female *Prionus laticollis*, and found therein 332 eggs; in August 1878, I found in another female 597 well-formed eggs, besides some soft bodies which may have been undeveloped eggs.

B. Pickman Mann.